

THE DAILY HERALD.

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HERALD Calendar for September.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30					

Madeline Pollard will make her first appearance in "Moths." She has chosen this piece because she is rather shy.

The Fifth precinct Republicans called their club John P. Jones. And the next day it rained and has been raining ever since.

The Populists of Colorado have learned nothing in the past two years. They are running the same Old Wheels in the same old rut.

A prominent Republican, who is a United States commissioner, says the name of the Fifth precinct Republican club should be changed from Jones to Dennis.

The Vanderbilt scandal has been hushed up by some means. If the same muzzle could be applied to Corbett and Jackson, how the people would honor the one making the application.

The Herald has several times challenged the production of the clause in the national constitution authorizing the levying of a tariff for protection. Thus far there is not a single response. It is not that because Republican protection is, after all, unconstitutional and a fraud.

It is pleasing to note that the Republican organ in this region can only reply to The Herald's arguments as to the unconstitutionality of protection with a sneer. If it had anything to say by way of reason in reply it would say it. Sneering and snarling make up most of its utterances now-a-days.

Five indictments have been returned against those who participated in the lynching of six negroes near Millington, Tenn., and more are to follow. The officers are doing their duty and if the jury will do their duty when the cases come to trial, justice will be avenged and the name of Tennessee cleared of a great stain.

The Jefferson Drum Corps is coming to the front and will do good service to the Democratic cause during the campaign. Major Levy is the champion leader of such bands and deserves the encouragement he is receiving. We all want to see and hear the official drum corps during the battle for good government.

Corrected figures show that the number of dead from the forest fires at Pine City, Minn., is less than at first reported. Still the loss of life was tremendous and the manner of death the most horrible. The forest fire sufferers have the sympathy of the whole country and will have its material aid too, if it is needed.

Senator Dubois regrets that Jones of Nevada has left the Republican party. When the greatest champion of silver leaves his party because of its action towards that metal it proves conclusively and beyond cavil that his party, the Republican party, is hostile to silver and that it will give the great industry of the West no aid.

The Pocahontas Herald is doing excellent work for the Democratic party in Idaho. It is a neat, bright, wide-awake paper, edited by H. A. Moore, and its aggressive but clean-cut policy is making itself felt in political circles. Our namesake stands up for and advocates abroad the sound principles of true Democracy. We wish it success.

Lance M. Earl, the omnipotent Republican of the Fourth precinct, is reported to have sworn by the beard of Jim Devine that so long as he, Earl, lived in that precinct just so long would neither "Jim" Sharp nor "Hebe" Wells be permitted to go from that precinct as a delegate to any county or other convention. And the extraordinary sequel to the oath lies in the fact that, by the beard of Jim Devine, they don't go.

The special correspondent of the Tribune at Washington reports Senator Dubois as having made the significant statement that "He would be found in the Republican ranks to the end of his term." This furnishes direct evidence that Dubois' loyalty to the capitalistic party is questioned in Washington. And the defection of Senator Jones starts the newspaper men off posthaste to ascertain whether the Idaho senator has not also bolted. Dubois' statement, read between the lines, obviously means, that his sense of propriety will not permit him to antagonize the party that elected him during his term of office, but that at its termination, he may have no use for it.

One of the strangest things in politics is the fact that men often see one side of a picture but refuse to see the other. The Denver Republican has this to say about our trade with Cuba: "In relation to the Cuban trade the new law also operates both ways. The duty on sugar will increase the price of that article to American consumers, while at the same time it has caused Spain to abrogate the reciprocity treaty, and thus it cuts down our exports. It is so evident that this is an injury to the people of the United States that there seems to be no way whatever by which it can be defended." Why is not all protection an injury to those by whom it is adopted? There never was a plainer case showing how protection works than this one of Cuba.

A PARTISAN CONSTITUTION.

The people of Utah will soon have to elect delegates to the constitutional convention that will frame the fundamental law of the new state. A people making their own laws is a slight to despotic and autocratic rule, and admiration of the world, but a people framing the constitution under which they are to live; that grants the powers to be exercised by the three departments of the government; that tells what rights are granted and what reserved, is a people performing one of the most solemn acts that mortals can engage in.

That constitution should embody the wisdom that the experience of mankind in experiments with the problems of government has taught. The experiments in self government among the ancients, the early Roman republic and the republics of Italy during the Middle Ages, are insignificant compared with like experiments in America. The people of Utah should ponder the matter well for they are about to launch a commonwealth and what they put in their constitution will determine its future development. None but the best citizens should be sent to the convention that will frame the constitution, and both parties should see that this is done, for if the best men of each party are sent there will be much less danger of attempts to incorporate party politics in it. The people do not want such an instrument and they will make their party platforms as issues may arise. If men are sent to the convention who think more of a temporary party advantage than a permanent good they will use all their arts to make the constitution a mere vantage ground. A thing to be watched very carefully is that there shall be no gerrymandering of the territory so that perhaps a majority of the people shall be deprived of their political rights. That was done here once and while ostensibly done for the general welfare it was really done in the interests of the Republican party.

Let there be no constitution framed of which one half the people can say they have been defrauded of their rights and the other half laugh and chuckle to think they have gained a party advantage. Such a constitution would be unworthy to build a state upon and a people who would adopt such a thing would be unfit to guide the destinies of a great state. People of Utah, beware of allowing small politics to be engrafted in the charter and guarantee of your rights—your state constitution!

REPUBLICANISM AND SILVER.

The candid avowal of Senator J. P. Jones that "The Republican organization is unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or at all except with the consent of foreign governments and at a ratio to be dictated by them," ought to be duly considered by the people of Utah and the surrounding states and territories. It is as true as the shining sun, and throws pure light on the silver situation.

The fact ought to be fully appreciated, that while local Republicans may be in favor of silver, the party with which they affiliate and which for some inscrutable reason they plead for and support, is the deadly foe of the white metal and has always been so, and is the party and tool of the goldites and bondholders as it has been of the great trusts and fat corporations.

The local organ of the party cannot deny that Senator Jones is one of the foremost, if not the very highest American authority on the silver question, nor even pretend that his repudiation of the Republican party because of its deadly hostility to silver is not a great blow to that party. But it seeks to mitigate the severity of the blow by garbling his words so as to make a pass at the Democratic party. The senator did not say, as placed in quotation marks to deceive the readers of that paper, that "Republicans and Democrats alike work in together for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law," and it is a falsehood to say, "just as they worked together for the demonetization of silver one and twenty years ago." It seems that the Tribune cannot touch on anything honestly and fairly.

The Republican demonetizing act of twenty-one years ago was "rushed through the House under suspension of the rules by a strict party vote."

In 1878, when the Democrats had a majority in the House of Representatives, they for the first time in sixteen years, a free silver coinage bill was voted for by 224 Democrats, 96 Republicans voted Republicans against it.

In 1877 another bill for the free coinage of silver was introduced by Democrats, 97 of them voting for it and 24 Republicans against it.

In 1878 a Democratic silver bill passed the House over the Republican President's veto, which restored the status of the silver dollar, making it a legal tender for all debts and dues public and private, except where otherwise specified in the contract; 122 Democrats voted for it and 52 Republicans against it.

In 1882 Senator Beck introduced an amendment to the bill extending national bank charters, which was in the line of the free coinage of silver and expansion of the currency; 20 Democratic senators voted for it but not one Republican, while 26 Republican senators voted against it.

In 1886 a bill for the free coinage of silver was voted upon in the House of Representatives; 96 Democrats voted for it and 33 Republicans against it.

In 1890, when the bill was under way, a motion was made to recommend the bill and report back a bill for the free coinage of silver; 191 Democrats voted for it and 27 Republicans against it.

The Sherman bill passed the House June 7, 1890, 124 Republicans voted for it and 112 Democrats against it.

he has repudiated it. Why should any Utah citizen who stands up for free silver favor a party which is, on the testimony of one of its former stalwarts silver's most inveterate foe?

EVERYTHING ENCOURAGING.

Thus far the Republicans have seen nothing to justify their anticipations that there will be a great turning over at this year's congressional elections. They were so sanguine, or pretended to expect, a change in the political complexion of the next House of Representatives. There are just now, no signs to confirm that expectation.

The sweep in Alabama in favor of the Democrats was entirely opposite to Republican prognostications. And now the news from Arkansas comes to knock on the head the hope of Republican gains in that state. The Democrats have not only held their own but have made considerable advance even in Republican countries.

How is that? We would not refer to either Alabama or Arkansas, as doing anything remarkable in the clean sweeps they have made for the Democracy, were it not for the flamboyant boasts of what the Republican party was going to achieve, on the strength of the hard times as the consequence of anticipated tariff reform. They reckoned without their host, and the likelihoods are that their anticipations will turn to disappointments.

The shock of the disasters resulting from Republican legislation for thirty years, striking the country about the time of the change of administration, has passed. The sober second thought of the people has succeeded the hasty conclusion jumped at and held up by the Republicans, and the masses see now that to charge those troubles upon the party which received them merely as a legacy from the deposed party, was not only unjust but unwarranted by sound reason.

The sudden waking up of trade and industry, right on the heels of the passage of the reform tariff law, is an eye-opener to millions who were at first deceived by Republican sophisms. The prospects are bright. The Democratic party will continue to control the affairs of the country, and that means general improvement in trade and industry, the lightening of the burdens of taxation and an era of steady and growing prosperity.

WHEAT AND IRON.

One of the Defender series, published by the trusts and distributed free in the interests of the tariff beneficiaries, says (No. 8, page 21) that the price of American wheat, "as of the residue sold here, is fixed by the price in England." This is true.

The price of all American wheat (and of American farm products generally) is the Liverpool price less the freight and commissions necessary to lay the wheat down in Liverpool.

Wheat is quoted in Liverpool in the daily dispatches at \$1.10. It is less than half that price in Utah, and the same statement holds good for nearly all our farm products.

But wheat is "protected" by a tariff tax. And Republican farmers actually suppose they are getting 25 cents more for their wheat than is being paid for the "pauper wheat" of England.

Now take a protected article of manufacture, say iron. The average price of pig-iron during the years 1881-1890 was 28.83 per ton, according to the Statistical Abstract of the United States, published by the government. The price of pig-iron in England during the same period was \$11.66 per ton. The tariff tax of \$5.73 per ton and the cost of freight and commissions were added to the price of every American ton of pig-iron sold here.

Thus we observe that wheat is "protected" and sells for half what it sells in Liverpool for. Wheat is a farm product. Iron is protected and sells for twice what it sells in Liverpool for. Iron is a trust product.

When a farmer complains of protection, Republicans assure him that he also is protected quite as much as the trusts are. One thing, however, they do not tell him, the trusts collect their protection, and this the farmer, being so numerous, cannot do. They cannot form a trust; their "protection" is worthless, while that of the trusts is genuine.

TARIFF TINKERING.

Ex-President Harrison has been talking in West Virginia, in the district represented in Congress by Hon. William L. Wilson and which Alston Gordon Dayton will contest on behalf of the Republicans. The ex-President addressed the Republican convention on the tariff question. He took occasion to say that the contest in which they were about to enter was not local, but national.

This is largely true, for the eyes of the whole country will be watching the campaign in the district represented by the author of the Democratic tariff measure. But the key note of the ex-President's remarks was "tariff tinkering."

"Tariff tinkering" is a fine phrase with which to conjure. It conveys the idea that a botch is being made, that more holes and weak places are left than were mended; it suggests an infuriating tinker whose business is to make bad jobs worse, and whose identity is unknown. But the strange part of all this is that when the Republicans turn itinerant tinkers, their appeals to the people to increase the tariff and add to the cost of things they consume cease to be appeals in behalf of "tariff tinkering."

As General Harrison says: "I speak as a patriot American, who feels an interest in the honest and open, the great 'tariff tinkering' country which has ever seen was the inglorious McKinley law. That bill increased the tariff a greater per cent than ever before and those who benefited by it were not the 'honest people' for whom the ex-President has so much solicitude, but the trusts and monopolies. And this bill was signed by General Harrison."

But why is a revision of the tariff with the object of making the duties less and the burdens of the people easier, "tariff tinkering," any more than increasing the duties levied on imports? To revise the tariff up is to be patriotic and to have an interest in the "honest people." To revise it down is to "tinker" with it.

If such a thing could be as a lowering of the tariff by Republicans, would it be "tariff tinkering" or not? What is it that constitutes "tariff tinkering"? Is it the party doing it, or the thing done? Was the tariff act of 1883, a Republican measure, "tariff tinkering"? It was not, and Republicans will surely say so, what was the necessity for the "revision" of 1890, which resulted in the enactment of the McKinley bill?

These are questions for the Republicans to answer.

One thing is certain. The people will never be content until the tariff is adjusted so as to furnish an ample revenue to the government and relieve them from the burdens placed on them under the false pretense of protection of American industries. Nor will they be diverted from their purpose by any wolf cries of "tariff tinkering."

THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

This tariff week has been productive of significant movements. Here in New England the woolen mills report orders for heavy goods, while the trade is selling freely, indicating a revival of consumption. All this is fostered by the grant of free wool, which the new tariff makes. And the influence is felt in other lines, indicating a fair fall business from these very starts. The western centers of trade report distinct gains in the volume of business. In the iron and steel manufacture an increased output is noted. From Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, comes the same story of increased demand and healthy trade in all lines. In spite of the drought—which undoubtedly has been exaggerated as to its destructive effects—the far west reports a larger trade and better collections.—Boston Post.

The calamity howlers of the Republican party are in sorry straits. The partial return of business prosperity has put them at their wits' end. They predicted so often and so vociferously that if the tariff bill became a law the destruction of their party would inevitably follow, and the reverse having proven the case, they are in a dilemma which they cannot get away.—Omaha World-Herald.

For four months there were no orders for goods, and there consequently was no incentive for activity with the mills. It would have been under the circumstances, a gambling operation to have run the mills in the anticipation of a demand which might never materialize, and, of course, nobody did it. With the sudden and unprecedented revival, which has developed during the last two weeks, the capacity of the mills will be overtaxed. They are running with a full turn, and are having even now more goods sold abroad than they can make.—New York Dry Goods Economist.

Banquo's ghost was easily suppressed compared with the modern calamity howler. Everything goes to show that the times are improving at a rate to fill the soul of the healthy citizen with rejoicing. When our foreign trade diminished to insignificance he deplored the almost total disappearance of our commerce from the high seas. He lamented that so prolific a source of wealth and well-distributed prosperity should have been cut off. Now, because business in this direction has been revived, because what our own country has also benefited the suffering and needy of other countries he is inconsolable and howls about cessant. He cannot grasp the fact that the trade relations which bring foreign products to our factories and our farms abroad. He cannot grasp the fact that in extending our trade we are extending our commerce and widening the field of commercial operation. He will continue his wallowing in matter and gloom, and people may become, and the more general the good results to humanity the more certain he will pronounce the world out of joint.—Detroit Free Press.

POLITICAL NOTES.

No Democrat in Ohio has need to "seek comfort" in the Democratic party. It is not dead; it is not even hurt. The new tariff bill will very soon win the admiration of the people of Ohio, and the Democratic party will be a thing of the past.—Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.).

The Democracy is neither dead nor sleeping. In principle there is no affinity between Democracy and Populism. As there is no middle ground on which the parties could unite, so there is no reason for an individual nominee of the one accepting nomination from the other, beyond a mere desire for place.—Denver Star Times.

Democracy and Populism are as far apart in principle as the two poles.

And yet from 1848 to 1873 there was almost no divergence in value between the two parties. The Democrats were closed against gold and the demand kept up by the supply. It was not until after the great commercial nations of continental Europe began to close their mints against silver that the divergence began. Mr. Sherman cannot be unaware of that fact.—Chicago Herald (Ind.).

It is quite probable that had the mints been closed against gold as they were against silver, gold would have depreciated as silver has done. The parity of the two metals was preserved so long as free coinage was granted them.

Wool has become an incident rather than the main purpose of sheep raising. The facility with which mutton can now be sent to market in refrigerated cars has given a new impulse to the industry.—St. Paul Pioneer Press (Rep.).

This said regarding communication to the Pioneer Press from General C. C. Andrews on sheep raising in Minnesota. The possibilities of the sheep industry as a means of furnishing meat has not been taken into consideration by sheep men in the west.

A greatly reduced majority will put the Democrats on their guard, and serve as an incentive to such further tariff legislation as the people demand. If they go into the campaign with the cry of "protection" and an honest determination to press the issue of the further reformation of the tariff, it is possible that they may save some districts now thought to be lost.—Kansas City Star.

The Democrats will go into the campaign with enthusiasm, and they will give such tariff reform as is needed.

It is most essential, however, as an admonition to the Democratic leaders that the country is weary of their tariff agitation, and the larger the majority the greater will be the force of the admonition. While the Republican House elected in November, the conservative Democrats will take heart to resist the demands of the extremists.—Omaha Bee (Rep.).

The worst thing that could befall the country would be the election of a House bent on restoring the McKinley law. The people were wearied, nigh unto death, by McKinleyism.

Under the theory of our laws the liberty of a citizen is an sacred right, as his life. Unless he commits crime, it is the intention of the law to make him free. He should be arrested even for a single moment. Yet no man can come within reach of a policeman in any of the large cities without liberty to arrest at the policeman's discretion. A bare telegram to any chief of police or any other official is held to be ample warrant for locking up with thieves and blackguards a man who perhaps would prefer death to the disgrace of arrest.—N. Y. World (Dem.).

The police of American cities too often act on the theory that they are possessors of autocratic powers. They seem to think that they are the dispensers of life and liberty.

It is to be hoped that the leading men in the country will see the importance of allaying the spirit of partisanship which has been the much disturbed factor in the proceedings during the past week. There is no question that the people of the state will give any party any advantage to secure party advantage of any kind in the organic law, and even the suspicion of such a thing would be a disgrace to the feeling of opposition to the convention's work.—N. Y. Times (Dem.).

If there is one thing more than another from which partisanship should be excluded it is in constitution. The politics of no party should go into the fundamental law of a state.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

General Banks was not one of our greatest men, but he had one of the greatest souls. He was a type of one of the best products of New England manhood, and his long life closes with the respect and honor of the people among whom he lived and died.—Boston Post.

Commodore Paine, the owner of the yacht "Hesperus," is the guest of the Bill, the Lord Provost of Glasgow and former owner of the Thistle.

Mrs. Cora Urquhart Porter has been around the world twice. She admires the people of every race. She says of them: "The Indians as a class have lovely natures and dispositions, and they are highly educated. I played more Shakespeare to

them than anything else. They understand and appreciate it much more than the Americans."

A remarkable feat in chess playing was performed at Nuremberg, where the young player Herr Walbrodt is playing a match game with Dr. Tarrasch. Walbrodt played the opening moves simultaneously, winning 3 to 2, and drawing 3 and 4, and was nearly cheered on his most wonderful success.

The University of Halle, Germany, has conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy upon Professor Francis Amasa Walker, of Boston, president of the American Economic association.

The pope's income amounts to \$2,000,000 yearly, exclusive of special gifts like those of his jubilee year. Peter's pence provide two-thirds of the amount, the remainder being the interest on various investments.

It is said that Senator Polph, of Oregon, never smiles. In the whole course of his service in the Senate nobody has seen his eye light up or his lip quiver. Why? It is, no one has ever had the courage to ask.

W. D. Howells had a more than filial affection for his father, who has just died in Ohio at the advanced age of eighty-eight. The elder Howells was a man of the kindest nature, and relations of the tenderest sympathy existed between father and son. The latter has given glimpses of his father's interesting personality in the "Boy's Town" and other writings of a semi-autobiographical kind.

Senator Gorman was Senator Douglas' private secretary for some time, such as the senator's Douglas to Illinois on the occasion of the Senator's historic debate with Lincoln. He was then 29 years old, but a shrewd political manager by reason of his familiarity with the proceedings of the senate, while a page in the House and Senate.

A Point For You.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you? For scrofula, salt rheum, and all other diseases of the blood, for dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, catarrh, malaria, rheumatism, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy.

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GARFIELD BEACH TRAINS.

Commencing July 10 Garfield beach trains will run as follows:

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Salt Lake, Garfield, Salt Lake.			
7:45 a.m. 10:35 a.m. 12:30 noon 12:40 p.m.		10:20 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 2:30 p.m. 4:30 p.m.	
2:00 p.m. 2:40 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m.		3:00 p.m. 3:40 p.m. 5:25 p.m. 6:35 p.m.	
6:30 p.m. 8:40 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:10 p.m.		6:30 p.m. 7:10 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 10:40 p.m.	

*Daily except Sunday.
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BICYCLE PRICES

For '95.

Will They be Cut?

That question has come to us in several forms during the past month and we can answer it positively as we have closed two of our contracts for the coming year and we are in touch with every high grade maker in the country. Prices for strictly high grade wheels like the Stearns will remain the same for '95 as they have been for '94. Wheels that have masqueraded under the specious guise of bright nickel plate and glossy enamel as high grade, this year will be relegated to the class to which they all along belonged.

How about weights? You ask. Wheels will be lighter and—though it may seem a paradox—stronger. We shall have a strictly guaranteed Road Wheel at 19 pounds in the Stearns, and a full Roadster at 22 pounds. The "Gendron" will be equipped with wood rims and brought down to 25 and 28 pounds, two models. Steel and metal rims will hardly be seen on any of the high grade wheels, so completely have the wood rims displaced them. Tires weighing more than 8 pounds will not be looked upon with favor by riders.

ON HARDWARE

PRICES WILL BE CUT!

In fact, are cut. You can buy Granite Ware, Carpet Sweepers and many other goods at about one-half what they have been sold for. We will sell you Garden Hose at cut prices, Lawn Sprinklers for cost, and it is a good time to buy.

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C.

Our prices will be in harmony with the thought of economy, and we have enough in all lines to satisfy the unusual demand which we confidently expect

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We are selling summer goods at such rates as mean clearance.

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Our friends are invited from now on.

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